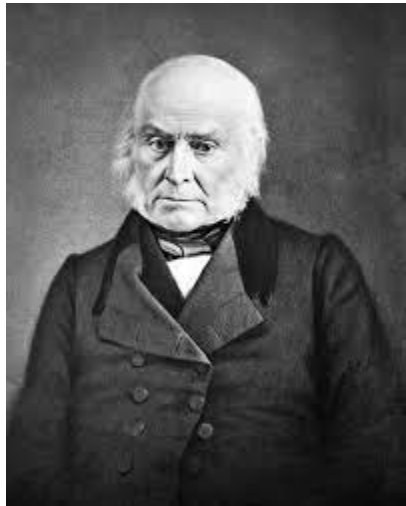


Election of 1824 & Corrupt Bargain



John Quincy Adams made the 1824 election, the closest America had seen yet. JQA benefited and suffered from his father name. JQA was Monroe's Secretary of State. He was an excellent foreign policy maker.



Henry Clay was the Speaker of the House under Monroe. He helped with the treaty of Ghent. He also supported the American system.





Crawford was the democratic party representative. He had a stroke before the 1824 election. Crawford suffered greatly by announcing pro-slavery.

Andrew Jackson was also able to run because he said he was “of the people”.



- Clay was eliminated from the race in the electoral college. Crawford was out because of his stroke. Clay picked Adams over Jackson because Adams supported the American System



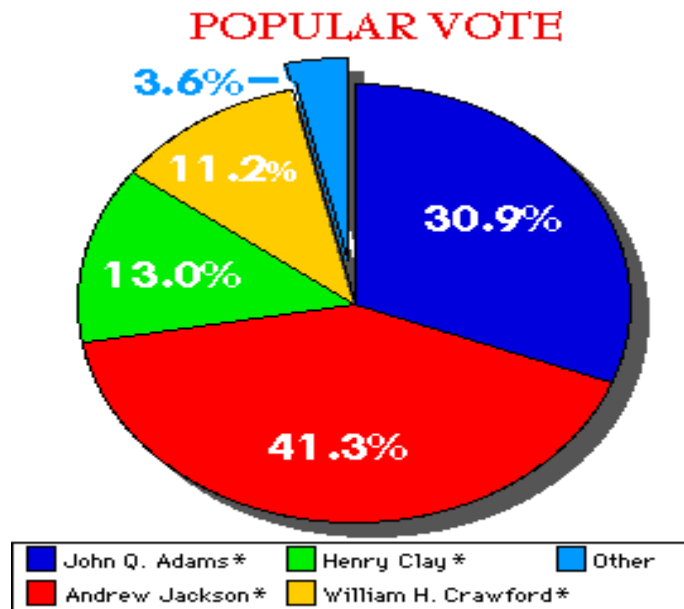
"The authority of the Supreme Court must not be permitted to control the Congress or the Executive when acting in their legislative capacities, but to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve."



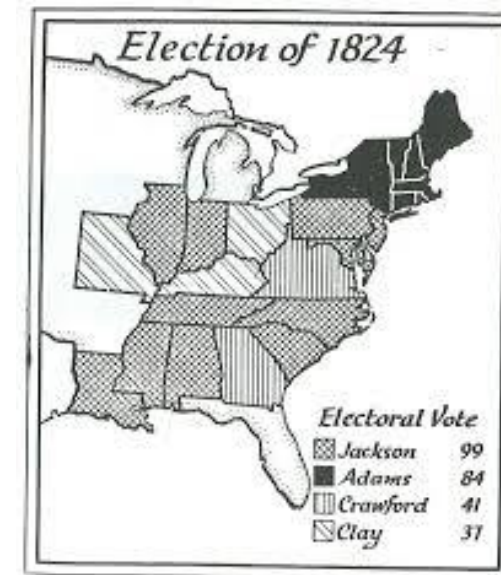
https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=jJppEhwRsVQ



- The republican party began to resemble the federalist party in 1820's. Henry Clay had a devoted personal following. Andrew Jackson did not have a real political record prior to running for president. Jackson had the most electoral and popular votes in the 1824 election.



* ALL CANDIDATES REPRESENTED FACTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN PARTY.



- Despite becoming president JQA had little popular appeal. Henry Clay was John Quincy Adams's secretary of state. Some people thought that John Quincy Adams was over qualified to be president. There was never proof that there was actually a corrupt bargain.



Candidate	Popular Vote	Electoral Votes
Andrew Jackson	152,901	99
John Quincy Adams	114,023	84
William H. Crawford	46,979	41
Henry Clay	47,217	37
Total:		261



Schweikart

Adams was over qualified

- Excellent in foreign policy
- Intelligent
- Antislave

Henry Clay

- Expert at compromise
- Excellent speaker
- Wanted to profit off of slavery
- Wanted roads and protective tariffs
- Schweikart portrayed the candidates in a positive light.
- **Corrupt Bargain**- Jacksonians thought it was based on bribery and only in favor of Clay.

Brinkley

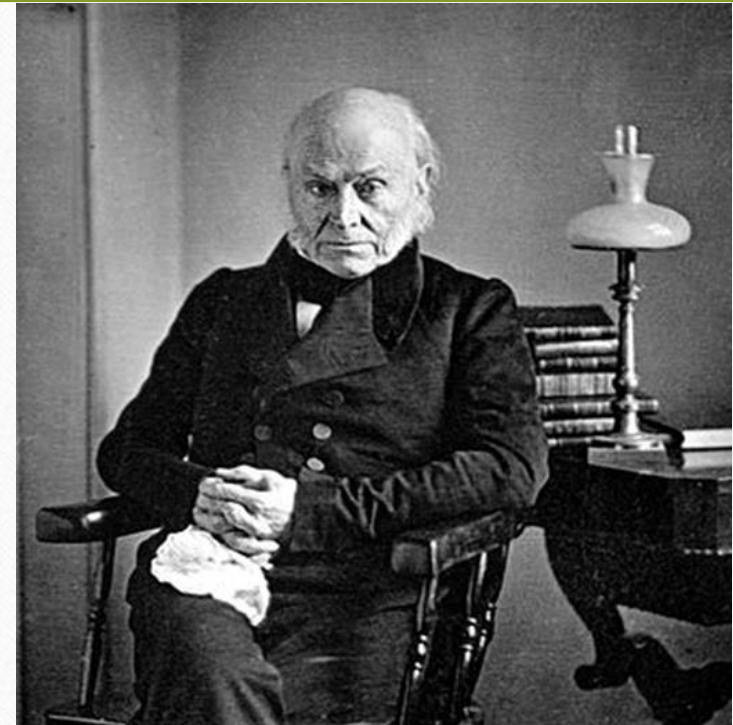
- Adams was unpopoular.
- Henry Clay was a strong advocate for the American System
- Andrew Jackson was a popular war hero, but had no political record.
- **Corrupt Bargain**- was damaging to Adams' presidency.
- Brinkley expressed more flaws in the candidates than Schweikart, as well as including the negative effects of Corrupt Bargain.

The Presidency of John Quincy Adams

Grant Day, Josh Dennis, Ben Huber

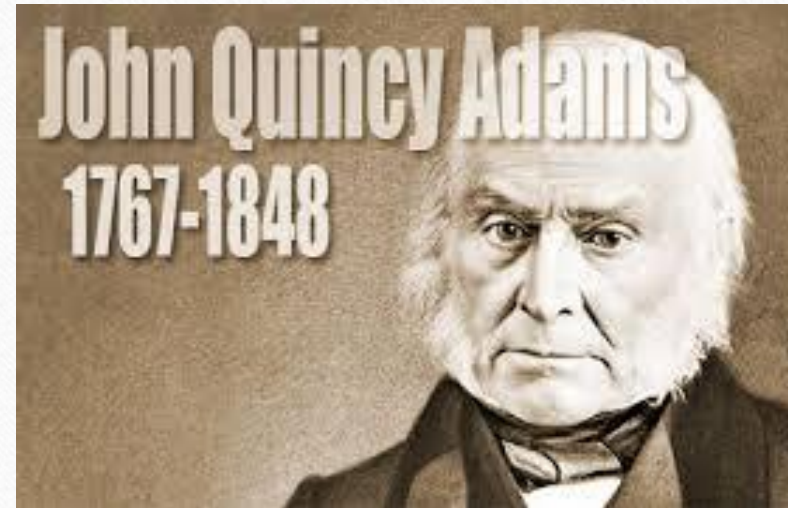
Who was John Quincy Adams?

- Was Secretary of State under James Monroe
- Son of Jon Adams
- Congress was against him
- Supported the American System (Henry Clay)
- Switched to Republicanism to become politically viable
- Seemed fit to be president, turned out to be the opposite



Initial Goals

- Exploration of the far west
- Funding a naval academy
- National astronomical observatory
- Institution of a uniform measuring system



Tariffs

- The Tariff of 1824
 - Cotton, Iron, Salt, Coffee, Molasses, Sugar, and basically all foreign goods
 - Legislators quickly voted to pass this tariff because it would boost American economy
 - If prices bumped up then all the money earned would have to be spent. Calhoun sought to take advantage of this

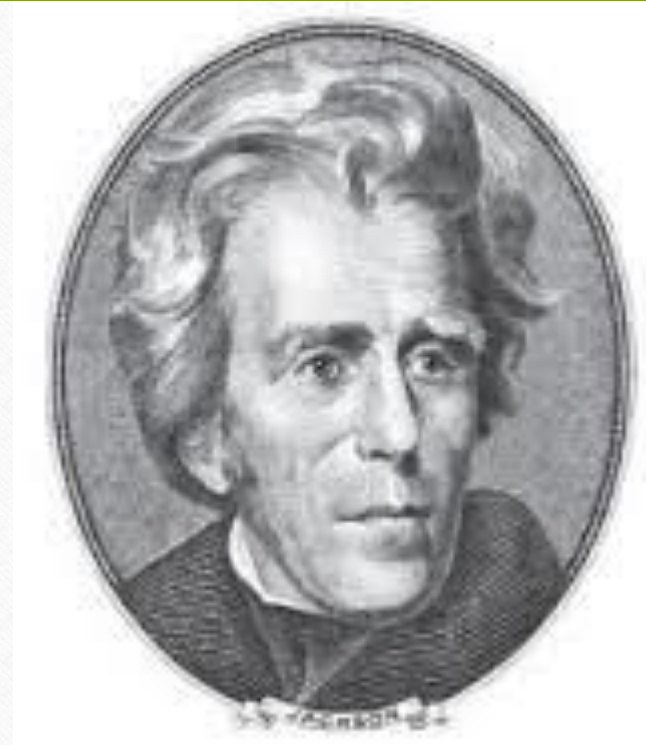
Tariffs (cont.)

- The Tariff of Abominations (The Tariff of 1828)
 - A product of the Tariff of 1824
 - Jacksonian supporters promoted a higher tariff bill and expected for it to be down voted, it ended up passing
 - The Tariff was on foreign manufactured goods
 - Protests sparked in the South due to this

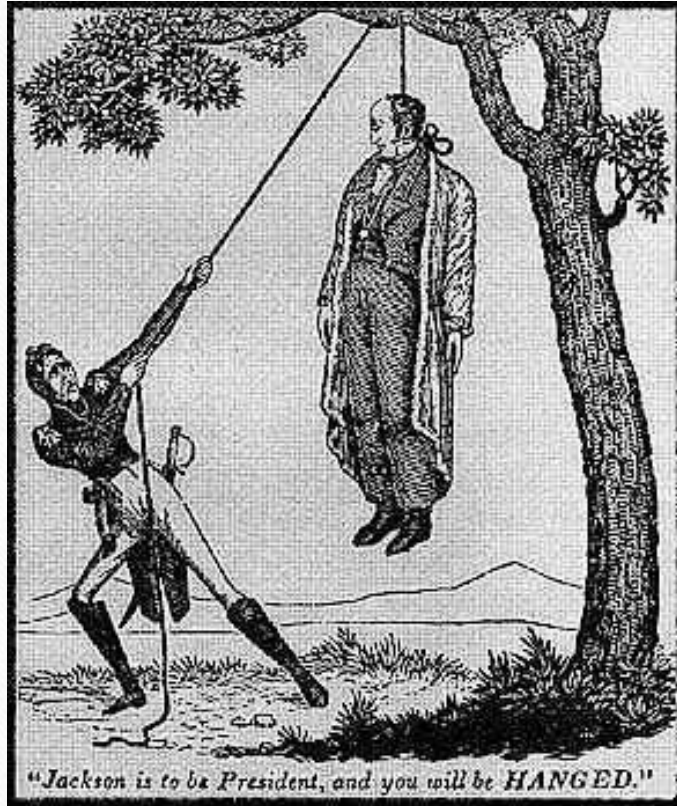


Running Again

- Ran against Jackson for his second term
- The end of Adams term showed that even if you have character, you might not be politically competent



Primary Source



CAPP – Context – The context of this political cartoon is that at the time Adams was president with a primarily Jacksonian Congress, plus he had passed thought/passed of the Tariff of Abominations. Many people did not agree with this action. Andrew Jackson was also running against Adams for the presidency.

What Source Was More Helpful to Us?

The source that we found to be more beneficial was the Schweikart reading. This was much more useful to us because it provided not only political facts and information on J.Q.A. but it also provided personal info on J.Q.A.

A close-up, slightly low-angle shot of a character's face. The character has large, wide, light-colored eyes with dark, circular pupils, looking upwards and to the right. The character has dark brown hair and a slight smile. The background is dark and out of focus. A semi-transparent black horizontal band is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing white text.

ELECTION OF 1828

THERE'S A NEW SHERIFF IN TOWN, AND HE'S INTO STABBIN'!

Two New Parties

John Quincy Adams -
National Republicans

- ▶ Supported economic nationalism



Andrew Jackson –
Democratic Republicans

- ▶ Opposed the “economic aristocracy”



Mud Slinging

Accusations of a person to make them seem less qualified for office

Adams

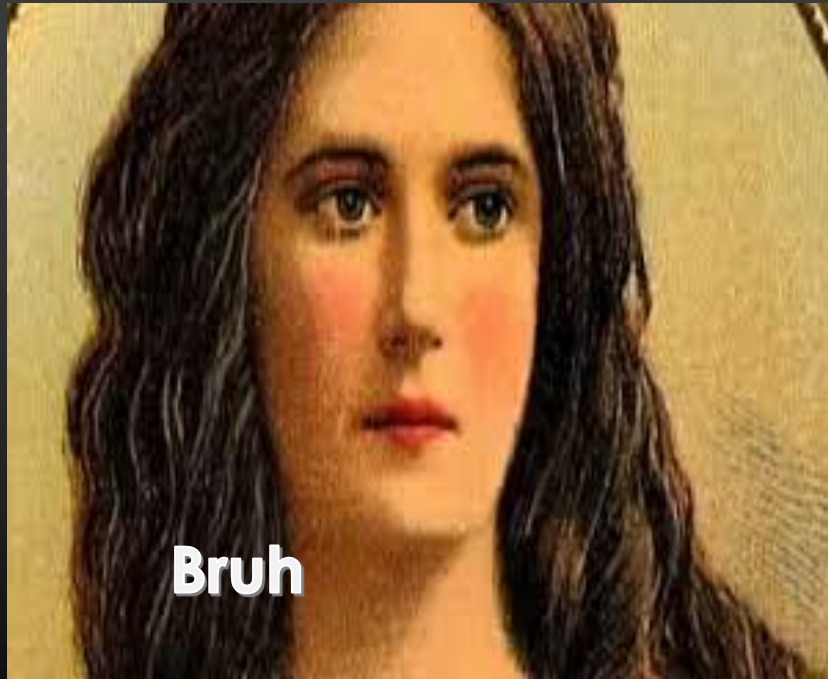
- ▶ Was considered a wasteful imperialist



Jackson

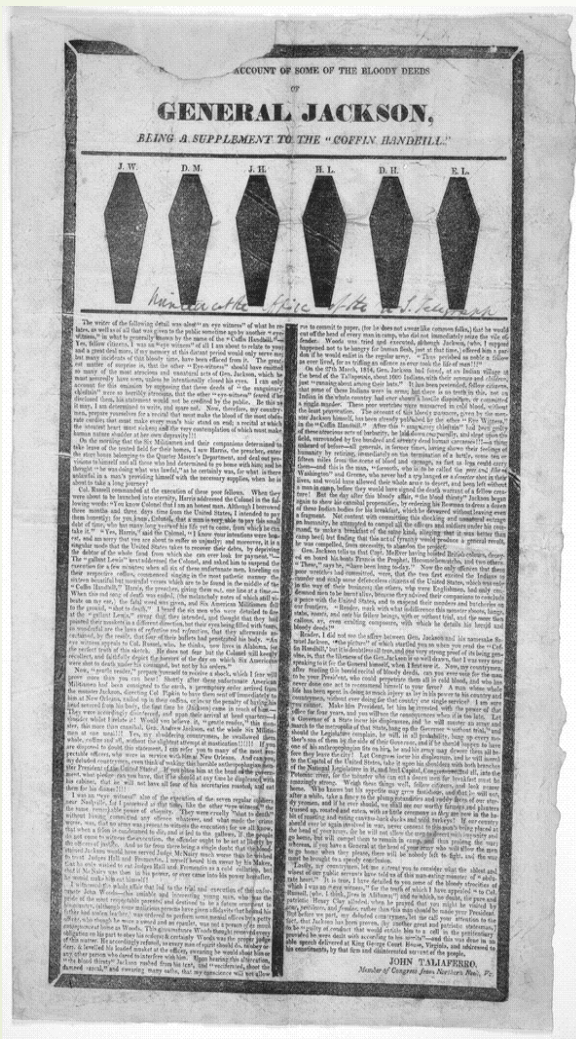
- ▶ Called his wife “convicted adulteress” of a wife
- ▶ Jackson’s wife fainted and died upon seeing these accusations
- ▶ Accused Jackson of being a traitor to company during time of war

Peggy Eaton affair



- ▶ Jackson had an affair with Peggy Eaton after her husband Jon became Jackson's secretary of war
- ▶ Jackson relied on the cabinet to make policy decisions - ironic due to the fact he was called the "man of the people" but yet allowed a select few to make decisions.

“Coffin Handbill”



- Example of Mudslinging
- Jackson murdering his own militia men
- Used by Adams supporters

Audience, as this “handbill” was meant to persuade those who were voting to vote against Jackson during the 1828 election.

JOHN TALIAFERRO,
Member of Congress from Kentucky, 1828.

Popularity

- ▶ Adams found victory in New England and most of mid Atlantic
- ▶ Jackson found victory in just about every where else
- ▶ Jackson won the election
- ▶ Developed “Era of the Common Man”



The Age
of
Andrew
Jackson
1824-1844





Brinkley vs. Schweiker

Brinkley

- Brinkley showed very little bias
- Article held a wide range of information
- Focused on the main parts of the time period

Schweiker

- Schweiker showed a bit of bias
- Held his focus on very small parts of the subject matter
- Did not entirely (or effectively) deliver the important information of the time period

TARIFF OF 1828 AND THE NULLIFICATION CRISIS

By: Brooke Gardiner, Austin
Knarr, Hailey Eastman, and
Dinique Ramsey

OVERVIEW INFORMATION

Tariff of 1828

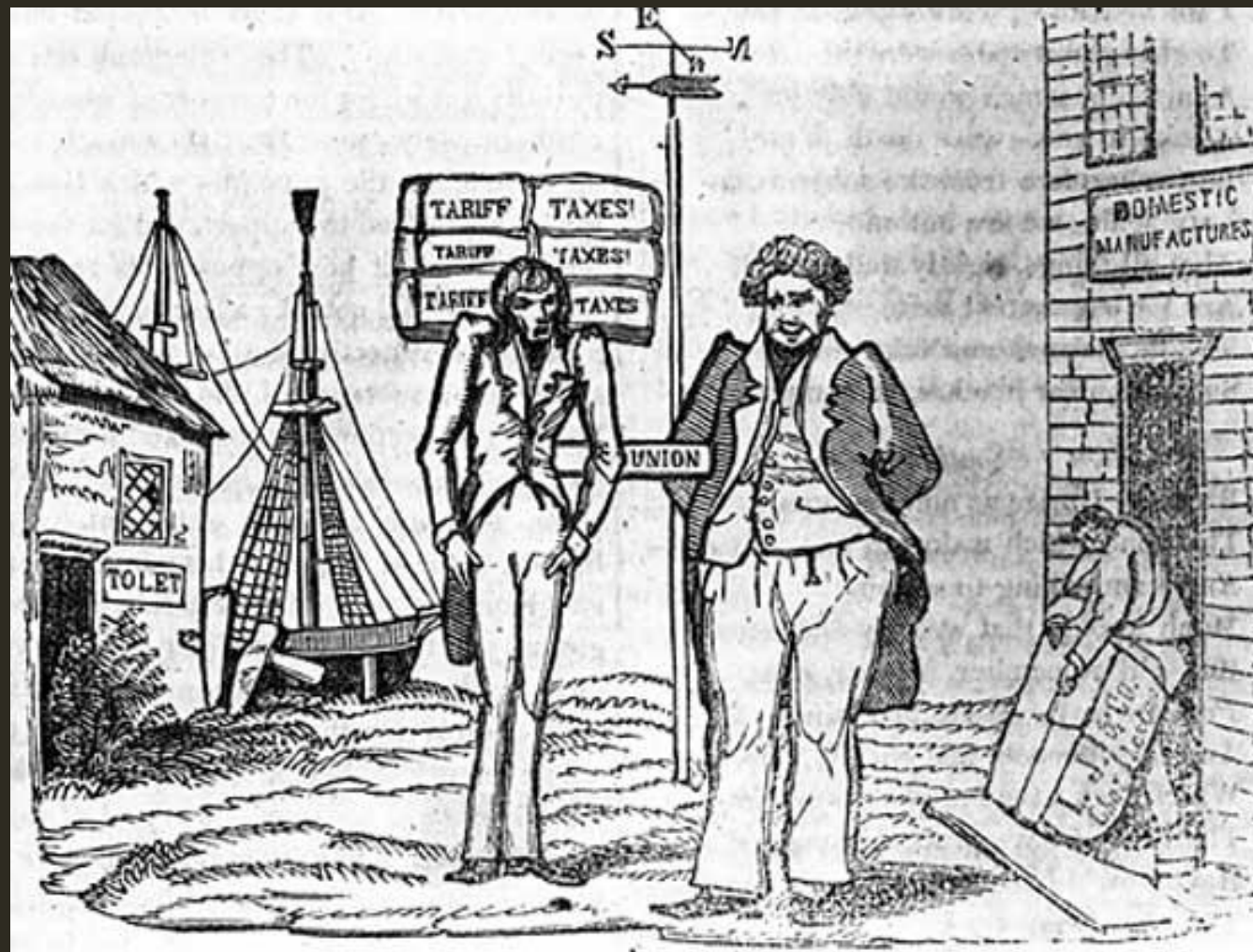
Also known as the Tariff of Abominations, this was a protective tariff, meaning that Congress wanted to raise prices and make the goods not wanted by consumers to protect them from foreign competitors. This tariff was designed to protect industry in the Northern United States.

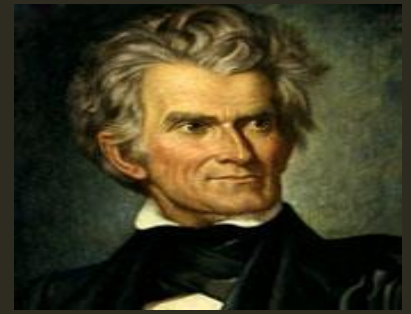
Nullification Crisis

South Carolinians responded angrily to a congressional tariff. This summoned a state convention, which was to nullify the Tariff of 1828. To Jackson, nullification was treason.

PRIMARY SOURCE

Context: This drawing shows the North getting fat at the expense of the South. The significance of this drawing is that it shows how the southern part of America was being forced to pay higher taxes for goods being produced in the North.





John C Calhoun

NULLIFICATION CRISIS

Confrontation of South Carolina and the Federal Government due to high tariff cost

Led by Calhoun

Ended by the Compromise Tariff of 1833

Tariff rates were reduced, but the States Rights Doctrine of Nullification remained controversial

THE TARIFF OF 1828

Tariff of 1828 (Tariff of Admonitions) was a protective tariff

Was passed by Congress on May 19th, 1828.

Designed to protect the American Industry

South had to pay higher prices for their goods.



EFFECTS ON AMERICA

The Tariff of 1828 greatly increased the cost of southern living

Increased tension in the South

One of the causes of the Civil War due to already rising tensions between the North and the South



BRINKLEY V SCHWEIKART

Brinkley

Spends less time discussing the Tariff of 1828

Focuses more on the people involved in the Tariff of 1828 and the Nullification Crisis

Schweikart

This article provides more information for our topics.

Focused more on facts and information

One does not simply

Survive the Trail of Tears

mememaker.net

TRAIL OF TEARS

By: Alexis Emerson
& Alicen Siegmund

1800'S

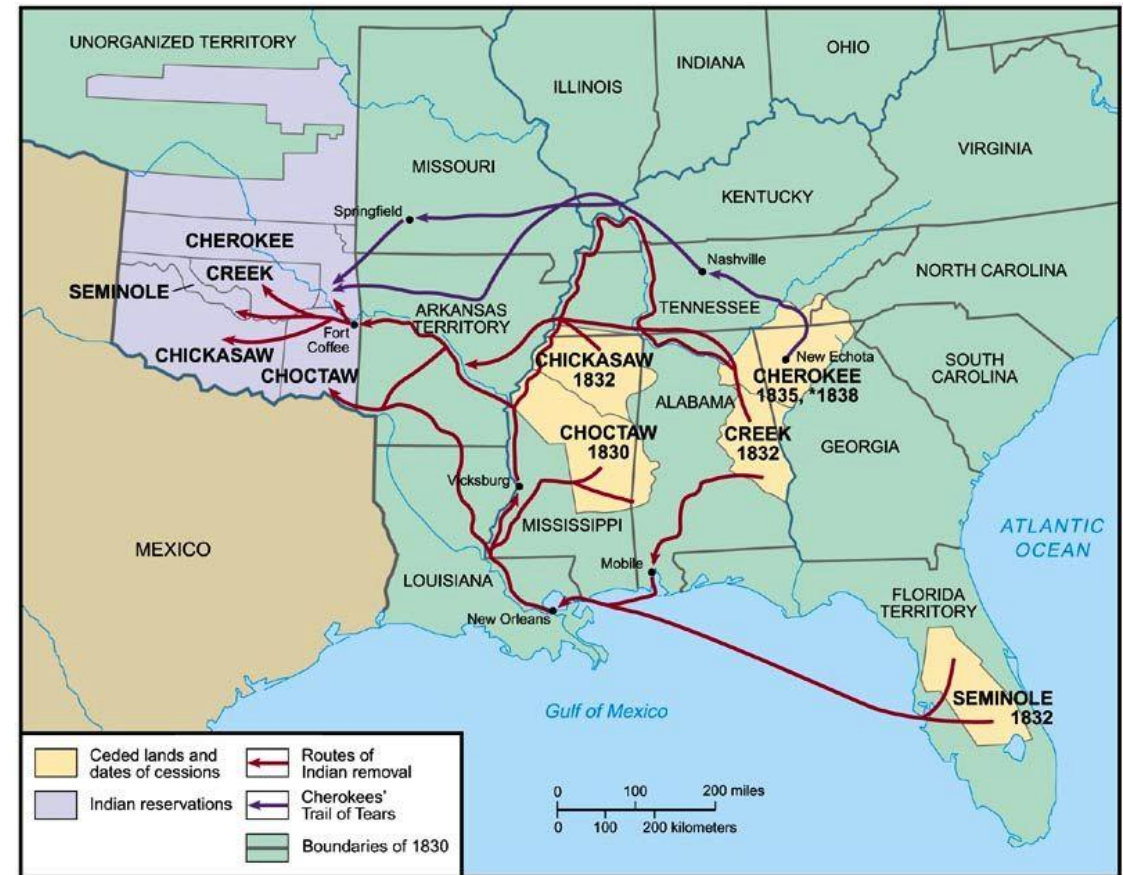
- Americans began to want removal of Native tribes
- Hostile attitudes towards Natives
- Whites wanted land from tribes
- Wars with Natives including Black Hawk War in which the Americans continued fighting after Natives surrendered and retreated.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

- “Five Civilized Tribes” – Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw, Choctaw
- Cherokee Tribe had representative government and written Constitution
- Government and South made more attempts to remove tribes to the West

GEORGIA

- GA attempted to evict Cherokee
- Treaty between Cherokee and GA gave land to GA for \$5 million, but was not recognized by majority of Natives. Cherokee driven westward.
- 2 court cases: *Cherokee Nation v. GA* ruled that Indian Nation was sovereign, but *Worcester v. GA* ruled GA could not take Native land because the land was protected by the federal government.



INDIAN REMOVAL

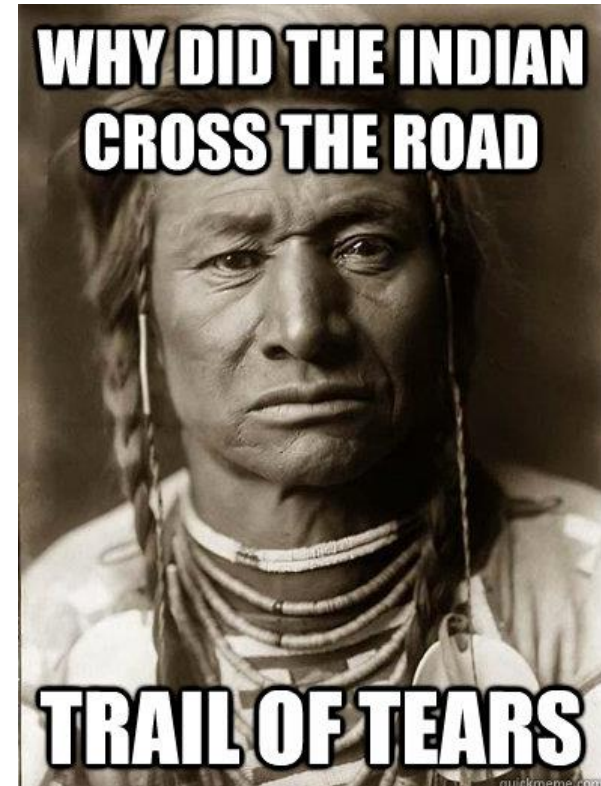
INDIAN REMOVAL BILL



- Jackson passed Bill in 1830 to move Natives west of Mississippi River
- Natives were driven out: 1000 Cherokee went to small reservation provided by federal government in NC
- Many made long trek on the “Trail of Tears” to Indian territory in present day OK
- About 3000 Natives died because of disease or starvation

FINAL RESULTS

- Many Native deaths
- Almost all Natives east of Mississippi removed to west by 1840
- It took many years for negatives attitudes about Natives to be reversed



principles, differing, in this respect, from all that have preceded it, and securing it, I trust, equally against the decay and the commotions which have marked the progress of other Governments. Our fellow-citizens, too, who, in proportion to their love of liberty, keep a steady eye upon the means of sustaining it, do not require to be reminded of the duty they owe to themselves to remedy all essential defects in so vital a part of their system. While they are sensible that every evil attendant upon its operation is not necessarily indicative of a bad organization, but may proceed from temporary causes, yet the habitual presence, or even a single instance of evils which can be clearly traced to an organic defect, will not, I trust, be overlooked through a too scrupulous veneration for the work of their ancestors. The Constitution was an experiment committed to the virtue and intelligence of the great mass of our countrymen, in whose ranks the framers of it themselves were to perform the part of patriotic observation and scrutiny; and if they have passed from the stage of existence with an increased confidence in its general adaptation to our condition, we should learn from authority so high the duty of fortifying the points in it which time proves to be exposed, rather than be deterred from approaching them by the suggestions of fear, or the dictates of misplaced reverence.

A provision which does not secure to the people a direct choice of their Chief Magistrate, but has a tendency to defeat their will, presented to my mind such an inconsistency with the general spirit of our institutions, that I was induced to suggest for your consideration the substitute which appeared to me at the same time the most likely to correct the evil and to meet the views of our constituents. The most mature reflection since has added strength to the belief that the best interests of our country require the speedy adoption of some plan calculated to effect this end. A contingency which sometimes places it in the power of a single member of the House of Representatives to decide an election of so high and solemn a character, is unjust to the people, and becomes, when it occurs, a source of embarrassment to the individuals thus brought into power, and a cause of distrust of the representative body. Liable as the confederacy is, from its great extent, to parties founded upon sectional interests, and to a corresponding multiplication of candidates for the Presidency, the tendency of the constitutional reference to the House of Representatives, is, to devolve the election upon that body in almost every instance, and, whatever choice may then be made among the candidates thus presented to them, to swell the influence of particular interests to a degree inconsistent with the general good. The consequences of this feature of the Constitution appear far more threatening to the peace and integrity of the Union than any which I can conceive as likely to result from the simple legislative action of the Federal Government.

It was a leading object with the framers of the Constitution to keep as separate as possible the action of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. To secure this object, nothing is more essential than to preserve the former from the temptations of private interest, and, therefore, so to direct the patronage of the latter as not to permit such temptations to be offered. Experience abundantly demonstrates that every precaution in this respect is a valuable safeguard of liberty, and one which my reflections upon the tendencies of our system incline me to think should be made still stronger. It was for this reason that, in connexion with an amendment of the Constitution, removing all intermediate agency in the choice of the President, I recommended some restrictions upon the re-eligibility of that officer, and upon the tenure of offices generally. The reason still exists; and I renew the re-

commendation, with an increased confidence that its adoption will strengthen those checks by which the Constitution designed to secure the independence of each department of the Government, and promote the healthful and equitable administration of all the trusts which it has created. The agent most likely to contravene this design of the Constitution is the Chief Magistrate. In order, particularly, that his appointment may, as far as possible, be placed beyond the reach of any improper influences; in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people, uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of constitutional duty; and that the securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of power, and the weakness of its possessor, will admit, I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an amendment of the Constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service.

It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching to a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress; and it is believed that their example will induce the remaining tribes, also, to seek the same obvious advantages.

The consequences of a speedy removal will be important to the United States, to individual States, and to the Indians themselves. The pecuniary advantages which it promises to the Government are the least of its recommendations. It puts an end to all possible danger of collision between the authorities of the General and State Governments, on account of the Indians. It will place a dense and civilized population in large tracts of country now occupied by a few savage hunters. By opening the whole territory between Tennessee on the north, and Louisiana on the south, to the settlement of the whites, it will incalculably strengthen the southwestern frontier, and render the adjacent States strong enough to repel future invasion without remote aid. It will relieve the whole State of Mississippi, and the western part of Alabama, of Indian occupancy, and enable those States to advance rapidly in population, wealth, and power. It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the States; enable them to pursue happiness in their own way, and under their own rude institutions; will retard the progress of decay, which is lessening their numbers; and perhaps cause them gradually, under the protection of the Government, and through the influence of good counsels, to cast off their savage habits, and become an interesting, civilized, and Christian community. These consequences, some of them so certain, and the rest so probable, make the complete execution of the plan sanctioned by Congress at their last session an object of much solicitude.

Toward the aborigines of the country no one can indulge a more friendly feeling than myself, or would go further in attempting to reclaim them from their wandering habits, and make them a happy and prosperous people. I have endeavored to impress upon them my own solemn convictions of the duties and powers of the General Government in relation to the State authorities. For the justice of the laws passed by the States within the scope of their reserved powers, they are not responsible to this Government. As individuals, we may entertain and express our opinions of their acts; but, as a Government, we have as little right to control them as we have to prescribe laws to foreign nations.

With a full understanding of the subject, the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes have, with great unanimity, deter-

CAPP

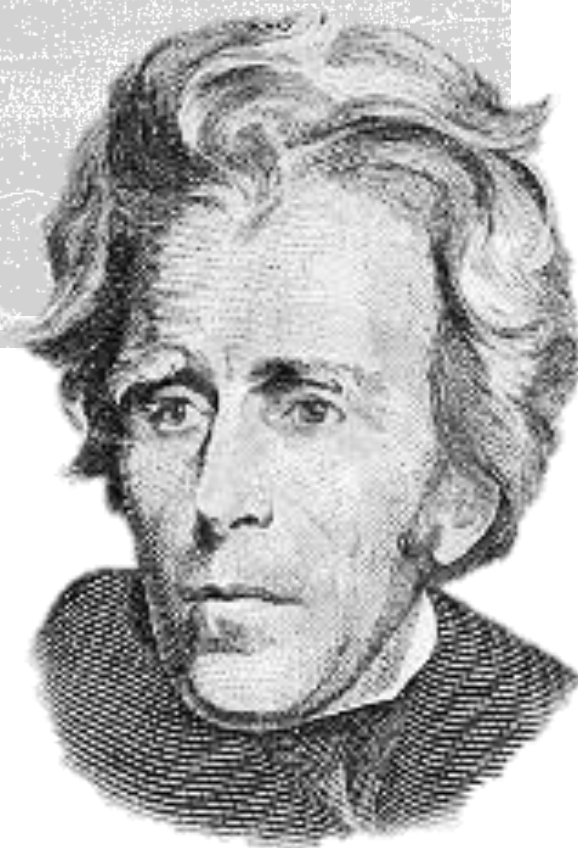
Context: This document is the presentation of the Indian Removal Act by Andrew Jackson. The Indian Removal Act was passed in order to coax Indians into Indian territory in the west and allow the White Americans to continue growing their relations and government without having to be concerned with Indian affairs.

SOURCE DIFFERENCES

- The Brinkley article--
- concise and helpful with maps and captioned pictures, helping to illustrate different aspects of the time period involving the Trail of Tears.
- does NOT include much information on the Indian Removal Policy which we could instead find in Schweikart's passage...
- Schweikart's piece—
- easy to navigate and goes further in depth in explaining the Indian's experience with travelling the Trail of Tears and The American's reasoning behind wanting the Indian Removal Policy in place.
- more in depth in explaining *Worcester v. Georgia* and *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia's* ruling and their connections to the current events

JACKSON & THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

By: Kennedy Phillips, Linda Zelaya & Mackenzie Johnson

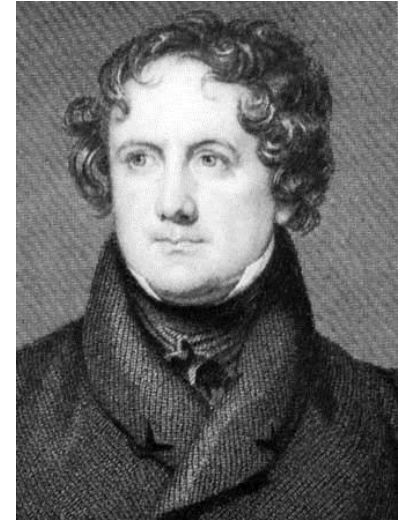


JACKSON & FEDERAL POWER

- Jackson had a heavy resistance to federal power.
- Did not pass subsidy bill to Kentucky roads.
 - Unconstitutional
 - Too binding for government spending
- Jackson feared an overly powerful government.
- Vetoed bill to recharter the Second Bank of the US



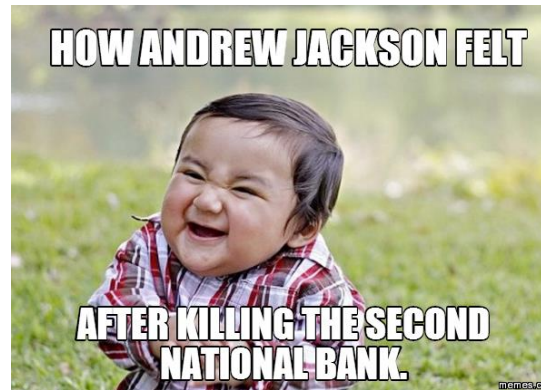
THE SECOND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES



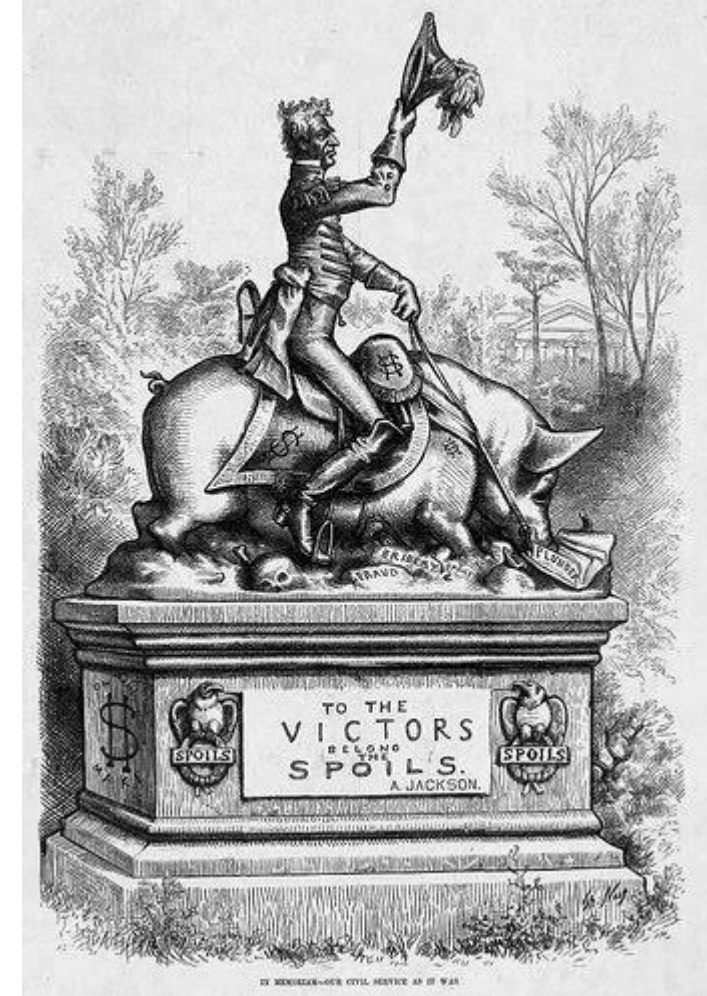
- *Nicholas Biddle*: ran the 2nd bank; wanted to preserve the bank on prosperous ground; political power threatened Jackson.
- Jackson was determined to destroy the bank.
- *Soft Money Factions*: state bankers and allies who opposed the bank
 - BUS restrained state banks
- *Hard Money Factions*: coin = only safe currency. Hated all banks that issued notes
 - Advocate of old ideas of public virtue
- Jackson supported Hard Money
 - Did not want to renew the bank charter
- Nicholas Biddle, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster wanted recharter.



THE BANK WAR



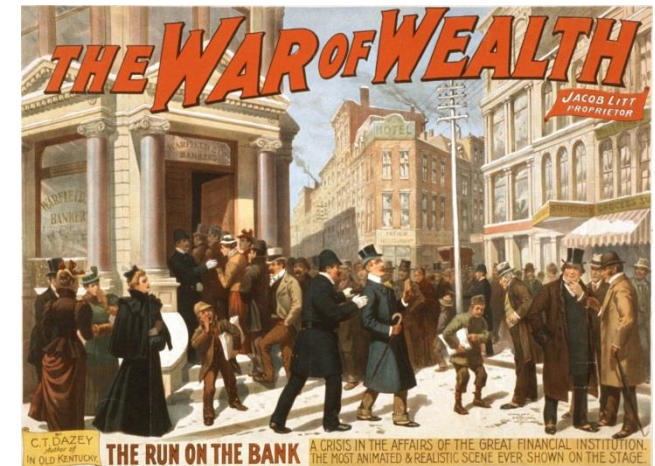
- Jackson could not legally abolish bank before charter ran out.
- Took steps to weaken bank
 - Placed deposits in the banks that supported Jackson.
- Bank died in 1836
 - Bank system was very unstable many years later
- Jackson did not plan to completely eliminate the bank
 - Replace it with “spoils system”
- *Spoils System*: when a political parties rewards supporters after winning an election.



BANK WAR CONT.



- Jackson felt that the Bank was a political threat that needed to be dealt with.
- Outlined 4 major areas where the Bank could alter its charter without damaging it
- *Wild Cat Banks*: “free banks” organized by state statutes.
- Private banks coined money to fill the BUS void.
- The Veto made for a large shift of exec. power

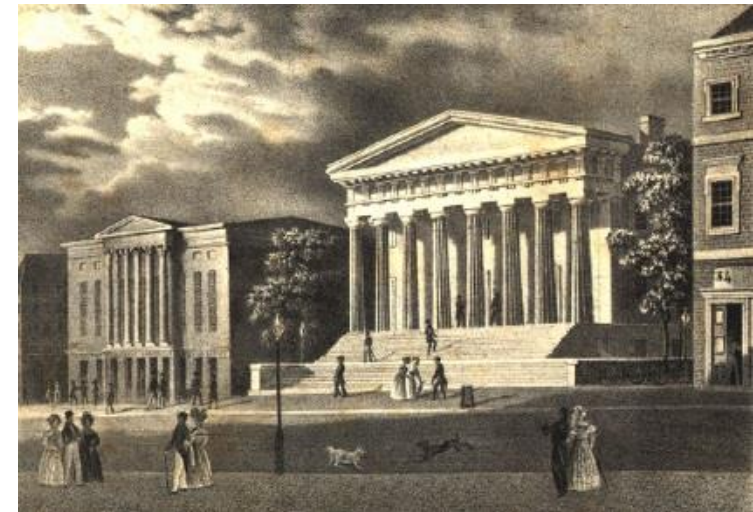


JACKSON'S VETO MESSAGE

- *“A bank of the United States is in many respects convenient for the Government and for the people. Entertaining this opinion, and deeply impressed with the belief that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing bank are unauthorized by the Constitution, subversive of the rights of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, I felt it my duty...to call to the attention of Congress to the practicability of organizing an institution combining its advantages and obviating these objections. I sincerely regret that in the act before me I can perceive none of those modifications of the bank charter which are necessary, in my opinion, to make it compatible with justice, with sound policy, or with the Constitution of our country ([Ibid](#), 14-15).” – Andrew Jackson*

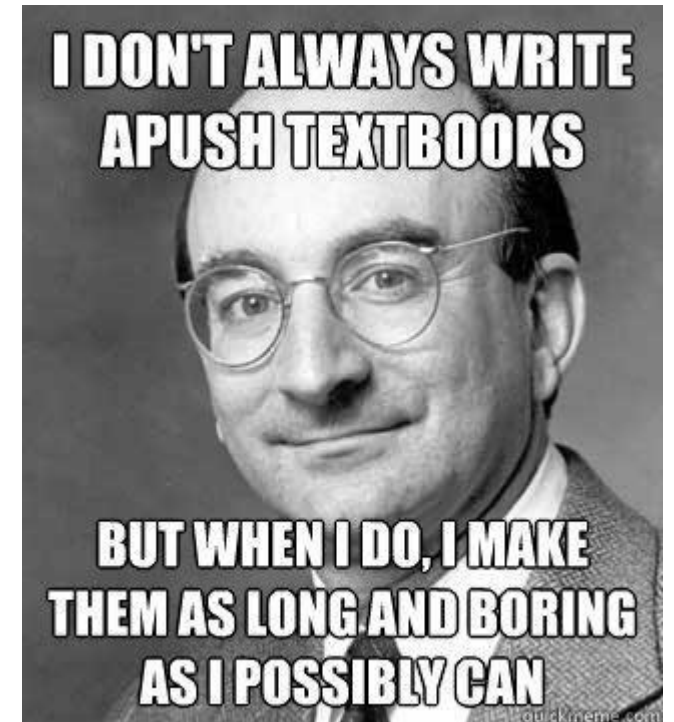


- **CAPP:** The audiences of this message from President Andrew Jackson were the citizens of the United States, advocates of the existence of the bank and all government officials. This veto message is extremely significant in the fact that the veto set the stage for discontented citizens.



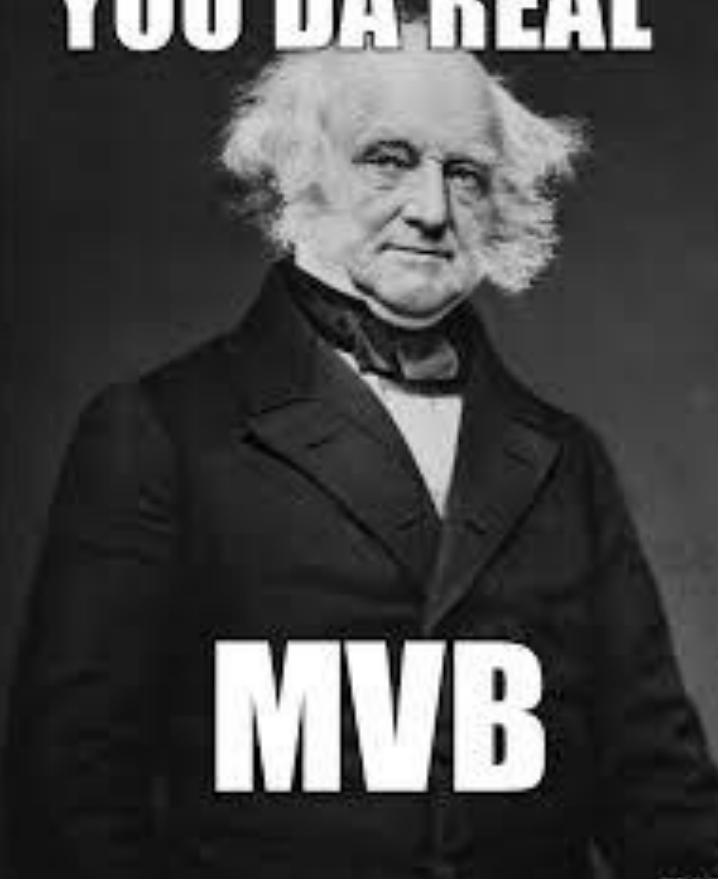
AUTHOR COMPARISON

- Brinkley's article was more helpful in our groups findings about Jackson and the Bank of the United States. Brinkley's article gave us more information focusing on Jackson's war against the Bank, Jackson's opinion on soft-money and hard-money, his thoughts of the Bank and the Recharter bill's affect on the bank. While Schweikart provides information on Jackson and the making of the bank of the United States, it was not as helpful to our research. Although this did provide us with information, Brinkley's description of Jackson and the Bank's effect gave us more useful information. These authors had different focuses and main points but they both got their point across while informing the audience of Andrew Jackson and the Bank of the United States.





YOU DA REAL



MVB

HATES BANKS



IS ON THE \$20 BILL

**LEGACY OF JACKSON & PRESIDENCY
OF MARTIN VAN BUREN**

Laura Toner, Nicole Verbits,
Brielle Wilkin

JACKSON'S LEGACY AND THE START OF THE BUREN ADMINISTRATION

- Jackson was very sick towards the end of his presidency
- Had “more totally consolidated power in the executive branch than any previous president” at the end of his presidency
- Real expenditures of the U.S. government went from 26 million when Jackson took office to 50 million when Van Buren did
- The number of U.S. government employees rose a lot from 1830-1840

PANIC OF 1837

- Van Burn was inaugurated into a time of economic boom
- 1835 to 1837 was the only time in history where America was out of debt and had a surplus
- What to do with the surplus?
 - 1836 distribution act- the federal government paid its surplus funds to states each year in 4 quarterly installments as interest-free, unsecured loans
 - No one expected them to be paid back
 - Enacted “Specie Circulation” and this caused 5 YEARS OF ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

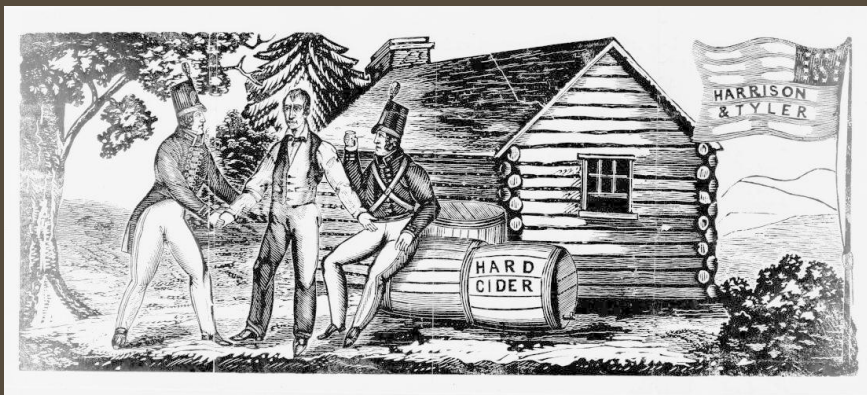
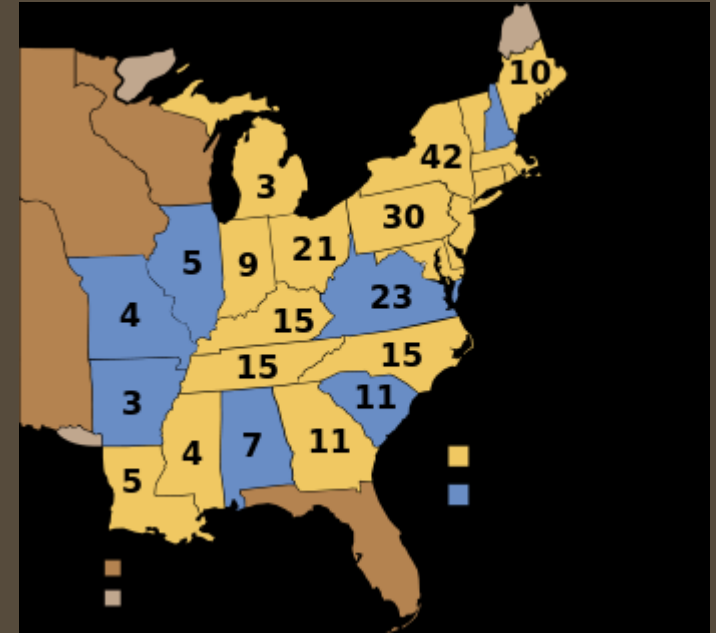


VAN BUREN PROGRAM

- Not a lot was done to stop the depression
- Van Buren's most IMPORTANT and CONTROVERSIAL measure was his "Independent Treasury"- placed government funds in an independent treasury in D.C. and sub treasuries in other cities

LOG CABIN CAMPAIGN

- It was 1840; time for a new election
- Whigs: William Henry Harrison
- Democrats: Van Buren
- W. H. Harrison portrayed as a simplistic man with hard cider and a log cabin to get “simple” peoples’ support
- Harrison won with 234 electoral votes to Van Buren’s 60



Significant because this cartoon portrayed the campaigning of William Henry Harrison and portrayed him as a simplistic man because of the log cabin and the cider. The people felt closer to a person more like them than they would to an elitist.

VAN BUREN'S POLITICAL VIEWS

- Van Buren was a democrat and sided with free enterprise (except when involved the freedom to start and operate banks)
- Supported public funding of the early national road
- Started an antislavery party but wasn't very successful because he had already ensured the dominance of a proslavery party

WHIGS

- Supported high protective tariff, new national bank, and federal subsidies for internal improvements
- Opposed democrats
- Mostly composed of those who hated Jackson
- Leaders didn't agree on slavery
- Believed elites should rule
- Henry Clay became chief spokesman for the party
 - Developed the American System

BRINKLEY V. SCHWEIKART

The article written by Brinkley was more useful because it contained more information pertaining to our topic. Schweikart focused on our topic for the beginning of the section but later seemed to go off course. Brinkley had a lot more relevant information throughout his article and discussed actual events that happened.